

6/13/83

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# VERMONT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR

# 1982



STATE OF VERMONT  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
MONTPELIER  
05602

7 December 1982

The Honorable Richard A. Snelling  
Governor, State of Vermont  
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Governor Snelling:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 3, Vermont Statutes Annotated, Section 208, it is my privilege to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety for Fiscal Year 1982.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul R. Philbrook".

Paul R. Philbrook  
Commissioner

PRP/mr

Enclosure

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# FORWORD

This is the last introduction to an annual report to be written in the Commissioner's Office of the old Redstone Headquarters Building in Montpelier. We have been here almost thirty-five years, since February 10, 1948, a permanence of location perhaps greater than that claimed by any other state department.

The inadequacies of Redstone as the Department's Headquarters facility have been apparent for a number of years; we have simply outgrown it and have been forced to split our operation among several locations within and outside the Capitol Complex.

The 1981 General Assembly appropriated funding to renovate the Medical/Surgical Building within the Waterbury State Office Complex for a new Departmental Headquarters. The renovation contract was awarded during FY1982 and work will commence in January of 1983. We hope to occupy our new "Redstone" on or about July 1, 1983.

As of June 30, 1982 (the end of FY82), the authorized strength of the Department stood at 389. Of that total, 264 were sworn State Police Officers and 125 were classified or exempt employees. The following table illustrates the distribution of personnel within the Department.

| AUTHORIZED/ACTUAL PERSONNEL STRENGTH - JUNE 30, 1982 |              |      |            |      |        |      |       |      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------|------------|------|--------|------|-------|------|------------|
| PROGRAM                                              | STATE POLICE |      | CLASSIFIED |      | EXEMPT |      | TOTAL |      | VACANCIES* |
|                                                      | Auth.        | Act. | Auth.      | Act. | Auth.  | Act. | Auth. | Act. |            |
| Law Enforcement                                      | 195          | 195  | 69         | 68   |        |      | 264   | 163  | 1          |
| Criminal Investigation                               | 53           | 53   | 1          | 1    |        |      | 54    | 54   |            |
| Support Services                                     | 15           | 14   | 22         | 22   |        |      | 37    | 36   | 1          |
| Administration                                       | 1            | 1    | 16         | 15   | 3      | 3    | 20    | 19   | 1          |
| Civil Defense                                        |              |      | 13         | 9    | 1      | 1    | 14    | 10   | 4          |
| TOTALS                                               | 264          | 263  | 121        | 115  | 4      | 4    | 389   | 382  | 7          |

\*Vacancies listed are those existing at the end of Fiscal Year 1982.

Seven new positions within the Department were created and funded by the 1981 General Assembly, to be effective July 1, 1981. Six of them were new Trooper positions, specifically authorized to enhance the outpost system. The seventh was a stenographic position for the Administrative Services Division. The 1981 General Assembly also changed eleven limited service positions (all State Police Officers) to permanent status, a move which resulted in no increase in strength but which did give these positions stable funding.

For purposes of fiscal accounting and for line accountability, the Department is divided into the areas of Administrative Services, Law Enforcement or Field Force (the Uniformed Division), Criminal Investigation, Support Services, and Civil Defense. The following financial report for FY82 and the ensuing narrative is divided in this fashion.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

1 July 1981 - 30 June 1982

| PROGRAM                | Revised FY1982<br>Appropriation | FY1982<br>Expenditures | Reversion |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Administration         | 443,300                         | 432,895                | 10,405    |
| Civil Defense          | 484,046                         | 406,796                | 77,250    |
| Criminal Investigation | 1,919,008                       | 1,899,736              | 19,272    |
| Law Enforcement        | 8,195,256                       | 8,045,835              | 149,421   |
| Support Services       | 1,356,129                       | 1,355,566              | 563       |
| TOTALS FY1982          | 12,397,739                      | 12,140,828             | 256,911   |

| SOURCE OF FUNDS             | Revised FY1982<br>Appropriation | FY1982<br>Expenditures | Reversion |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Transportation Fund         | 6,229,706                       | 6,179,275              | 50,431    |
| General Fund                | 5,016,871                       | 4,913,124              | 103,747   |
| Federal <sup>(1)</sup>      | 337,583                         | 264,221                | 73,362    |
| Special                     | 122,300                         | 79,463                 | 42,837    |
| Interdepartmental Transfers | 691,279                         | 704,745                | (13,466)  |
| TOTALS FY1982               | 12,397,739                      | 12,140,828             | 256,911   |

(1) Federal Funds, although shown as a reversion, are carried forward into First Quarter FY1983 (4th Quarter, FFY1982)

SECTION I  
ADMINISTRATION

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services provides Accounting, Personnel/Payroll and Supply services for and in support of the Operating Divisions of Public Safety. Additionally, this program has responsibility for the administration of the Snowmobile and Motorboat Registration Program and licensing of Explosives Handlers.

### EXPLOSIVES LICENSING:

The licensing of individuals and businesses who buy, sell, use, store and transport explosives in Vermont is required by Statute (T. 20 VSA §3072). The Division of Administrative Services is responsible for the administration of the licensing program through the Registration Section. During fiscal year 1982, 447 explosives licenses were issued and fees collected amounted to \$1,730.00. The number of licenses issued is relatively stable with only minor variations from year to year.

### SNOWMOBILE REGISTRATION:

For the registration year beginning September 1, 1981 (FY1982), 23,873 individual registrations were issued. Total fees collected amounted to \$214,193.00. By Statute (T. 31 VSA §812(a)) twenty-five per cent (25%) of the fees collected are retained by the Department of Public Safety to cover the costs of administering the registration program and to provide for an enforcement program. The other seventy-five per cent (75%) of fees collected are provided to the Agency of Environmental Conservation for snowmobile trail maintenance. Over the past several years, the number of registrations has shown a steady decline. For example, in FY1976, 34,863 individual registrations were issued. A factor contributing to this decline, obviously, has been continued high cost of fuel.

MOTORBOAT REGISTRATION:

Only motor equipped boats are required to be registered. The number of boats registered annually has shown only modest variation over the past 5--6 years. In FY1982, receipts amounted to \$89,931.00. There were 27,857 individual and 114 dealer registrations issued. Fees from this program are not retained by the Department, but are deposited directly to the General Fund.

As a point of interest, total registration and license fees collected in FY1982 amounted to \$305,854.00. The Registration Section also collected \$151,780.00 in sales taxes as a result of the registration process, bringing total revenues to \$475,634.00.

It has been (and continues to be) the position of the Department that the above licensing and registration activities are not ones that properly belong in the Department of Public Safety. We have supported legislation to move snowmobile and motorboat registration to the Department of Motor Vehicles and will continue to do so.

SECTION 2  
CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION

The Division of Civil Defense was created by Act Number 224, §4 of the Acts of 1951 otherwise known as the "Vermont Civil Defense Act of 1951". The purpose for which the division was created was ".....to protect the Public Peace, Health, and Safety and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the State.....".

The division is responsible for providing coordination among various agencies of state and local government and the federal government in mitigation of natural and man-made disasters and emergencies. Emergency management assistance and training is provided throughout the state by the various program staff members of Civil Defense.

The Hazardous Materials Response Plan, Vermont Radiological Emergency Response Plan (in support of fixed nuclear facilities) and the state-wide Emergency Disaster Preparedness Plan are the three most significant emergency documents for which Civil Defense is responsible. All plans involve coordination of effort among many state agencies, local governments and the federal government in response to various emergency conditions.

During FY-1982, the division responded to 82 calls related to hazardous materials incidents and 29 calls involving flooding, power outages and water shortages. Two test exercises were conducted involving response to nuclear power plant emergencies. These were to specifically exercise the Radiological Emergency Response Plan as it relates to the Vermont Yankee plants in Vernon and Yankee Rowe in Rowe, Massachusetts.

Vermont received and installed communications equipment which ties the State into the Civil Defense National Radio System (CDNARS). This gives the division voice radio communications with all other states, the Federal Emergency

Operating Center in Massachusetts and with Washington. All equipment was provided by the Federal Government.

Several major training programs were conducted by staff personnel during FY-1982:

- An Emergency Management Seminar for Public Officials
- Communications and Warning Workshop
- Six Radiological Monitoring Courses
- A Hazardous Materials Workshop

A hazardous materials incident test exercise was also conducted during FY-1982.

Major staffing additions, approved late in FY-1982, represent a major enhancement of civil defense planning capability. Two new Nuclear Civil Protection Planners (NCP), a Radiological Systems Maintenance Technician and a State Radiological Defense Officer were authorized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and approved by the Joint Fiscal Committee. These positions and their related expenses are 100% federally funded. This brings staffing to a total of 14 positions. Seven positions are funded 50/50 state and federal; six positions are 100% federally funded and one position is funded 100% with federal dollars, but an equivalent "In-Kind" matching effort by the State is required.

Seven Vermont communities receive funding support for their civil defense programs through the Civil Defense Division. These are Vernon, Brattleboro, Springfield, Rutland, Burlington, Barre Town and Montpelier. The City of Montpelier was approved during FY-1982, but will not actually receive funding support until the start of Federal FY-1983 which begins 1 October 1982.

Four major problem areas can be identified. These are:

- Lack of an adequate State Emergency Operating Center
- Need for increased funding support for civil defense programs at both the State and Local Level.
- Inconsistency in the configuration of the various administrative districts around the State.
- Lack of a single entry into the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)
- Over dependence on hard wire communications.

SECTION 3  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

## CRIMINAL DIVISION

The Criminal Division is charged with the responsibility of investigating major criminal activities brought to the attention of the State Police. The Division consists of three separate but related units, the largest of which is the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The smaller units are the Special Investigations Unit and the Arson Squad.

### BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (BCI):

The BCI detectives and their immediate supervisors are deployed throughout the state with offices located within each State Police Barracks. These officers are routinely assigned to investigate major crimes within their area of geographical responsibility, such as murder, rape, robbery, and burglary. As time permits, they also relieve the uniformed Field Force Division of the investigation responsibility for some of the less serious offenses.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation also contains a Polygraph Unit. This small but active unit conducts examinations supported by interviews/interrogations to determine the apparent truthfulness of suspects and victims in both criminal and motor vehicle offenses. Examinations are conducted throughout the state on behalf of local police and Sheriff's Departments, State's Attorneys, Public Defenders, Courts, and Social Welfare in addition to Departmental personnel. Preemployment examinations are conducted on all State Police Applicants and many candidates for employment within local police and Sheriff's Departments.

The Unit consists of a supervisor and three (3) examiners. The Polygraph Unit conducted 760 examinations during the past Fiscal

Year. In 279 instances, the preliminary polygraph results indicated deception and resulted in further interrogation. Confessions were subsequently obtained by the polygraph examiner in 140 of these cases, a 50% clearance by confession.

In June of 1982, the polygraph facilities, which were located in the District Court Building in Burlington, were moved to the Colchester State Police Barracks. All polygraph facilities are now located at State Police Barracks.

The following table details the activities of the Polygraph Unit for FY-1982. What the table does not show is that information obtained from interviews of persons submitting to polygraph examinations led to the clearance of an additional 160 crimes.

FISCAL 1982- POLYGRAPH STATISTICS

|                | NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS |     | STATE POLICE | LOCAL POLICE | STATE'S ATTORNEY | PUBLIC DEFENDER | OTHER |  | "A" TROOP | "B" TROOP | MIDDLESEX | PITTSFORD/"C" | OTHER |     | CLEARED OF CRIME | NOT TRUTHFUL | CONFESSIONS | INCONCLUSIVE | DISCONTINUED |    |
|----------------|------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----|
| ARSON          | 34                     | 32  | 2            | --           | --               | --              |       |  |           | 5         | 7         | 10            | 11    | 1   |                  | 10           | 12          | 6            | 5            | 1  |
| ASSAULT        | 41                     | 12  | 6            | 7            | 15               | 1               |       |  |           | 9         | 7         | 17            | 6     | 2   |                  | 13           | 9           | 14           | 1            | 4  |
| B&E            | 75                     | 28  | 31           | 5            | 9                | 2               |       |  |           | 17        | 25        | 9             | 19    | 5   |                  | 22           | 19          | 30           | 1            | 3  |
| DRUGS          | 7                      | 3   | --           | 3            | --               | 1               |       |  |           | 3         | --        | 3             | 1     | --  |                  | 3            | 1           | 3            | --           | -- |
| FRAUD          | 23                     | 3   | 9            | 3            | 8                | --              |       |  |           | 5         | 4         | 8             | 3     | 3   |                  | 9            | 7           | 5            | 1            | 1  |
| HOMICIDE       | 28                     | 20  | 7            | 1            | --               | --              |       |  |           | 3         | 12        | 10            | 2     | 1   |                  | 13           | 3           | 10           | 2            | -- |
| LARCENY        | 165                    | 62  | 76           | 13           | 13               | 1               |       |  |           | 34        | 39        | 54            | 32    | 6   |                  | 90           | 32          | 20           | 15           | 8  |
| L&L            | 8                      | 3   | 2            | 1            | 2                | --              |       |  |           | 2         | --        | 4             | 2     | --  |                  | 3            | 2           | 2            | 1            | -- |
| MISC.          | 108                    | 38  | 19           | 26           | 19               | 6               |       |  |           | 30        | 8         | 39            | 18    | 13  |                  | 42           | 32          | 22           | 5            | 7  |
| MOTOR VEHICLE  | 32                     | 4   | 7            | 10           | 11               | --              |       |  |           | 17        | 3         | 8             | 4     | --  |                  | 17           | 9           | 5            | 1            | -- |
| PRE-EMPLOYMENT | 164                    | 137 | 17           | --           | --               | 10              |       |  |           | 26        | 16        | 11            | 7     | 104 |                  | 59           | 103         | --           | 2            | -- |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT | 65                     | 27  | 23           | 7            | 7                | 1               |       |  |           | 15        | 9         | 23            | 13    | 5   |                  | 26           | 11          | 18           | 6            | 4  |
| ROBBERY        | 10                     | 2   | 4            | 2            | 2                | --              |       |  |           | 6         | --        | 2             | 2     | --  |                  | 2            | 2           | 5            | 1            | -- |
| TOTAL          | 760                    | 371 | 203          | 78           | 86               | 22              |       |  |           | 172       | 130       | 198           | 120   | 140 |                  | 309          | 242         | 140          | 41           | 28 |

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT:

The Special Investigation Unit is comprised of a Fraud Unit, Drug Enforcement Unit, the Governor's Security Unit, and the Intelligence Unit.

During Fiscal Year 1982, the Drug Enforcement Unit investigated 77 drug related cases of which 58 were for the illegal sale of regulated drugs.

With assistance from member states of the New England State Police Administrators Compact, the Drug Unit initiated two (2) major investigations involving New England State connections. The expenses that were incurred during these investigations were defrayed by a federal grant that was obtained by the New England State Police Administrators. These two investigations resulted in numerous arrests in Vermont and other New England States.

The following are examples of the seizures of illegal drugs and vehicles during this Fiscal Year.

1. Fifty Six Pounds of Marijuana and one (1) vehicle.
2. Five Thousand Dose Units of LSD and one (1) vehicle.
3. One Quarter Pound of Cocaine and one (1) vehicle.
4. Joint investigation with Maine State Police which resulted in multi pound seizure of Marijuana & Hashish.

The Fraud Unit is engaged in the investigation of "White Collar Crime" and is responsible for the investigation of major embezzlements and other crimes of fraud throughout the State. The Unit also assists other divisions within the State Police in investigations where accounting must be performed. The Unit works closely with the Drug Enforcement Unit and Intelligence Unit to combat organized crime efforts to infiltrate the State.

This year the Fraud Unit was involved in an extensive investigation trying to locate and apprehend the Fugitives Wanted in connection with the murder of a New Jersey State Policeman. This investigation covered a six month period and is still ongoing.

The Fraud Unit also investigated 26 major fraud cases during the past fiscal year.

The Governor's Security Detail's primary function is to provide protection to the Governor of the State, both within the State and when he travels else where. The Unit consists of two state police officers; and on certain occasions, these are supplemented by officers from other divisions of state police.

The Intelligence Unit provides for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of criminal intelligence information within the Law Enforcement Community throughout the State. It also provides the sharing of criminal intelligence information with law enforcement agencies of other jurisdictions.

The Arson Squad is commanded by a state police lieutenant who also serves as Assistant Deputy Fire Marshal. The Unit is charged with the responsibility of investigating all suspicious fires in the state.

One of the primary non-investigative tasks of the unit is to gather fire incident data on a statewide basis. The goal has been to develop a system that would give us 100% reporting from the fire departments and give us the ability to provide at least a quarterly report to all fire departments and agencies concerned.

This Fiscal Year is the last year we will be compiling fire statistics in the following manner. A new computerized Fire Incident Reporting

System has replaced the old and has the potential to provide more extensive and useful information to both the fire departments and the Fire Marshal's Office.

Table I defines the investigative activities of the Arson Squad for the Fiscal Year. Table II reflects the trends established between Fiscal Year 1976 and Fiscal Year 1982. Table III reflects fires reported but not investigated as derived from report cards submitted by fire departments. These fires are in addition to those shown in Table I.

TABLE I

1982

FIRE MARSHAL INVESTIGATIONS

| <u>CAUSE</u>                           | <u>AMOUNT OF DAMAGE</u> | <u># FIRES</u> |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Accidental/Carelessness                | \$ 858,414              | 24             |
| Automobile Fires                       | \$ 39,700               | 16             |
| Bomb Scares                            | \$ 0                    | 4              |
| Chimneys Overheated                    | \$ 230,600              | 8              |
| Fireplaces (Sparks)                    | \$ 0                    | 0              |
| WOODBURNING STOVES                     | \$ 446,750              | 15             |
| Hot Ashes, Open Fires, Candles         | \$ 405,100              | 13             |
| Electrical/Defective Wiring            | \$3,279,150             | 58             |
| Explosions                             | \$ 296,500              | 6              |
| Friction & Sparks (Running Machinery)  | \$ 100,000              | 1              |
| Open Burning                           | \$ 0                    | 2              |
| Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax              | \$ 0                    | 0              |
| Gas (Artificial & Natural)             | \$ 70,000               | 2              |
| Appliances, Electrical Devices         | \$ 147,000              | 3              |
| Incendiary                             | \$4,501,874             | 197            |
| Believed Incendiary                    | \$ 413,000              | 8              |
| Matches, Smoking                       | \$ 338,450              | 20             |
| Juveniles with Matches                 | \$ 652,431              | 10             |
| Lightning                              | \$ 0                    | 0              |
| Spontaneous Combustion                 | \$ 497,300              | 9              |
| Oil Burners                            | \$ 154,500              | 3              |
| Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers, Gas Heaters | \$ 388,500              | 14             |
| Thawing Water Pipes                    | \$ 8,000                | 2              |
| Grass Fires                            | \$ 0                    | 0              |
| Undetermined                           | \$5,532,930             | 58             |
| Smoke from Fire Next Door              | \$ 0                    | 0              |
| TOTALS                                 | \$18,360,199            | 474            |

TABLE II

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1982

## TRENDS OF THE PAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

## FIRE MARSHAL INVESTIGATIONS

|                                                    | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979        | 1980        | 1981        | 1982        |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Fires Investigated                              | 364  | 423  | 532  | 576         | 585         | 560         | 474         |
| B. Number of Arsons                                | 116  | 120  | 270  | 261         | 281         | 271         | 197         |
| C. Juveniles Involved                              | 20   | 23   | 48   | *           | *           | *           | *           |
| D. Juveniles Involved (Arson)                      | ---  | ---  | ---  | 28          | 42          | 32          | 14          |
| E. Juveniles Involved (Other)                      | ---  | ---  | ---  | 24          | 16          | 16          | 9           |
| F. Adults Arrested (Arson)                         | 20   | 24   | 54   | 42          | 85          | 46          | 29          |
| G. Deaths Resulting from Fire                      |      |      |      | 18          | 14          | 13          | 20          |
| **H. Estimated Amount of Loss as a Result of Arson | ---  | ---  | ---  | \$3,376,602 | \$4,386,136 | \$3,516,761 | \$4,501,874 |

\*Prior to Fiscal 1979 the Category (C) "Juveniles Involved" related to all fires concerning Juveniles. Beginning with Fiscal 1979, Categories (D) and (E) were created to show the number of Juveniles Involved in Arson Cases and those Involved in Accidental Type Fires.

\*\*Category (H) applies only to Incendiary Fires investigated by the State Police Fire Marshal's Office.

TABLE III

## FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT CARDS

7/1/81 to 6/30/82

| COUNTY          | MONTH OF FIRE CLAIM | DAY OF WEEK    | HOUR OF DAY |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Addison - 19    | July (1981) - 17    | Sunday - 49    | 0001 - 8    |
| Bennington - 33 | August - 17         | Monday - 49    | 0100 - 12   |
| Caledonia - 18  | September - 15      | Tuesday - 48   | 0200 - 12   |
| Chittenden - 37 | October - 25        | Wednesday - 45 | 0300 - 8    |
| Essex - 7       | November - 23       | Thursday - 53  | 0400 - 9    |
| Franklin - 22   | December - 34       | Friday - 45    | 0500 - 1    |
| Grand Isle - 3  | January (1982) 50   | Saturday - 38  | 0600 - 7    |
| Lamoille - 30   | February - 40       | Unknown - 1    | 0700 - 12   |
| Orange - 25     | March - 32          |                | 0800 - 12   |
| Orleans - 14    | April - 31          | TOTAL 328      | 0900 - 12   |
| Rutland - 32    | May - 20            |                | 1000 - 9    |
| Washington - 18 | June - 24           |                | 1100 - 21   |
| Windham - 23    |                     |                | 1200 - 18   |
| Windsor - 47    |                     |                | 1300 - 25   |
|                 | TOTAL 328           |                | 1400 - 15   |
|                 |                     |                | 1500 - 12   |
|                 |                     |                | 1600 - 17   |
|                 |                     |                | 1700 - 21   |
|                 |                     |                | 1800 - 25   |
|                 |                     |                | 1900 - 18   |
|                 |                     |                | 2000 - 13   |
|                 |                     |                | 2100 - 18   |
|                 |                     |                | 2200 - 9    |
|                 |                     |                | 2300 - 6    |
|                 |                     |                | 2400 - 0    |
|                 |                     |                | Unknown - 8 |
|                 |                     |                | TOTAL 328   |

| TYPE OF PROPERTY     | CAUSE                              | # FIRES | DAMAGE      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Dwelling - 152       | Accidental/Carelessness            | 27      | \$ 180,400  |
| School - 3           | Vehicle Fires                      | 45      | \$ 143,645  |
| Barn - 12            | Chimneys Overheated/Def.           | 42      | \$ 260,600  |
| Trailer - 32         | Fireplaces (Sparks)                | 6       | \$ 9,000    |
| Building - 12        | WOODBURNING STOVES                 | 47      | \$ 750,950  |
| Apartment House - 19 | Hot Ashes, Open Fires              | 11      | \$ 35,200   |
| Garage - 11          | Electrical Defects/Wiring          | 44      | \$ 283,300  |
| Camp - 5             | Explosion                          | 5       | \$ 330,100  |
| Motel/Hotel - 1      | Friction Sparks(Machinery)         | 4       | \$ 47,000   |
| Condo. - 1           | Appliances/Electrical Devices      | 8       | \$ 49,500   |
| Store - 3            | Incendiary                         | 9       | \$ 74,450   |
| Business - 11        | Believed Incendiary                | 2       | \$ 13,000   |
| Shedd - 2            | Smoking, Matches                   | 8       | \$ 19,000   |
| Vehicle - 62         | Juveniles w/Matches                | 5       | \$ 35,000   |
| Other - 2            | Lightning                          | 4       | \$ 30,800   |
|                      | Spontaneous Combustion             | 2       | \$ 80,000   |
|                      | Oil Burners                        | 2       | \$ 46,000   |
|                      | Electric Stove, Furnaces & Heaters | 27      | \$ 310,500  |
|                      | Thawing Water Pipes                | 5       | \$ 64,000   |
|                      | Grass Fires                        | 1       | \$ 2,000    |
|                      | Undetermined                       | 21      | \$ 358,600  |
|                      | Gas(Artificial & Natural)          | 3       | \$ 7,000    |
|                      | TOTAL                              | 328     | \$3,130,045 |

In addition to Arson, considerable concern has been expressed throughout the state in regard to the impact of Vermonters returning to wood as a major source of heat. Table IV reflects reported fires attributed to woodburning stoves in the past four years.

TABLE IV  
FIRES CAUSED BY WOODBURNING STOVES

| <u>FISCAL</u><br><u>YEAR</u> | <u>STATE POLICE</u>                    |                              | <u>FIRE DEPARTMENT</u>          |                              |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                              | <u>NO. OF</u><br><u>INVESTIGATIONS</u> | <u>EST.</u><br><u>DAMAGE</u> | <u>NO. OF</u><br><u>REPORTS</u> | <u>EST.</u><br><u>DAMAGE</u> |
| 1979                         | *12                                    | ---                          | 43                              | \$600,800                    |
| 1980                         | **15                                   | \$455,550                    | 35                              | \$373,126                    |
| 1981                         | **11                                   | \$375,500                    | 48                              | \$661,450                    |
| 1982                         | *15                                    | \$446,750                    | 47                              | \$750,950                    |

\*INCLUDES 3 FATAL FIRES

\*\*INCLUDES 1 FATAL FIRE

Approximately 9.9% of all fires investigated by or reported to the Fire Marshal during the past Fiscal Year were attributed to wood heating.

If there has been a substantial increase in the incidence of fires caused by woodburning stoves, such is not apparent from the data reported to us. Again, perhaps the occurrences are there but the reports are not being filed.

## CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Offenses Known To State Police):

The statistical information found in this section is derived from reports submitted by State Police Officers, and as published in Annual and Biennial Reports of the Department of Public Safety. With the exception of the crime of Murder, the statistical information presented does not include the investigations conducted by local police agencies. While the statistics shown are probably representative of trends on a statewide basis, they do not represent all crimes which occurred.

In order to project the frequency of offenses per 100,000 population, an attempt has been made to estimate the population served by the Vermont State Police. Based upon the most recent census and the number of local police agencies in the State, we estimate that 45% of the state population is primarily served by State Police Officers. Undoubtedly we service a greater percentage of the population with respect to major crimes such as Murder, as local police departments usually seek State Police assistance when required to investigate such offenses. As the number of Murders is a statewide number, its rate per 100,000 is calculated on a total state population basis. The crime statistics also relate to a fiscal year commencing 1 July as opposed to calendar year statistics.

### MAJOR & MINOR CRIMES:

Major Crimes are defined as Larceny, Breaking & Entering, Auto Theft, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, and Murder. (SEE: Table V)

Minor Crimes include offenses such as Simple Assault, Sexual Assault other than Rape, Forgery, Fraud, Etc. (SEE: Table VIII)

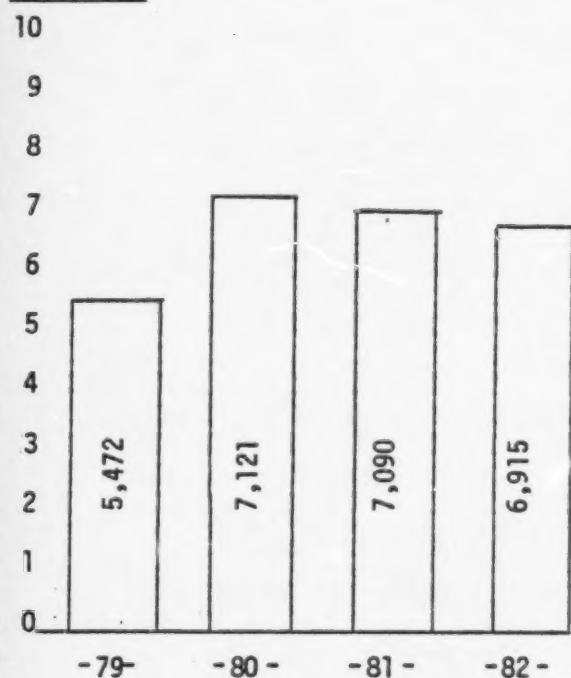
Criminal complaints reported to State Police during the Fiscal Year remained virtually constant with that recorded during the previous year. Major Crimes in total actually declined by 2.4% from 7,090

offenses in FY-81 to 6,915 offenses in FY-82. Minor Offenses totalling 9,870 in FY-81 increased by 4.1% to a total of 10,275 in FY-82.

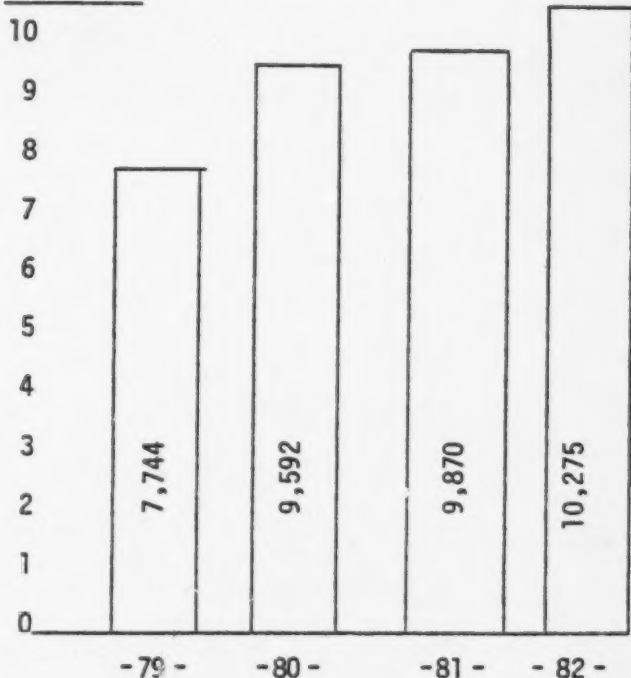
#### MAJOR CRIME COMPLAINTS

#### MINOR CRIME COMPLAINTS

THOUSANDS



THOUSANDS



#### HOMICIDE/MURDERS:

Fifteen (15) Homicides occurred in Vermont during Fiscal Year 1982, six (6) of which occurred in State Police jurisdiction. One (1) Homicide was ruled Accidental and the remaining fourteen (14) were classified as Murder. Murder is a willfully committed Homicide.

The same number of Murders (14) occurred in Fiscal Year 1982 as in Fiscal Year 1981.

Of the Fourteen Murders that occurred, Seven (7) were the result of gunshot wounds, Three (3) were the result of beatings, and One (1)

each of Poison, Suffocation, Stabbing, and Willful Neglect of Child. Like Fiscal Year 1981, two (2) of the fourteen (14) remain unsolved. Vermont, therefore, maintained a clearance rate of 85.8% for the Crime of Murder.

#### RAPE:

Complaints of Rape reported to State Police declined by 22.1% from the previous Fiscal Year. In FY 1981, 75 cases were reported and in FY 1982, there were 61 cases. Of these, eight (8) proved to be Unfounded. The clearance rate for Rape was 56.6% for Fiscal Year 1982.

#### OTHER OFFENSES:

Tables V and VI present a 15 year tabulation of major crimes reported to State Police, their frequency per 100,000 population, and their relationship to the national average per 100,000 population. The reader is reminded that, with the exception of Murder, only 45% of the state population is utilized as a population base on which to compare these statistics. Additionally, the rate per 100,000 does not correspond with that provided in previous annual and biennial reports as this rate has been recalculated on the 45% population base.

Table VII depicts the population and rate utilized in these calculations.

Table VIII depicts Minor Crimes investigated by State Police during the fiscal year and the relationship to minor crime investigations for FY 1981.

Table IX depicts the Major Crime comparison between Fiscal Year 1981 and Fiscal Year 1982.

TABLE V  
VERMONT STATE POLICE  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS  
FY 67 - FY 82

| YEAR | LARCENY | RATE PER 100,000* | B&E  | RATE PER 100,000* | AUTO THEFT | RATE PER 100,000* | RAPE | RATE PER 100,000* | ROBBERY | RATE PER 100,000* | AGG ASSLT | RATE PER 100,000* | MURDER | RATE PER 100,000** |
|------|---------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1967 | 350     | 438.1             | 1023 | 527.3             | 72         | 37.1              | 23   | 11.8              | 3       | 1.5               | 11        | 5.7               | 3      | 0.7                |
| 1968 | 992     | 503.5             | 1200 | 609.1             | 87         | 44.2              | 30   | 15.2              | 6       | 3.0               | 12        | 6.1               | 5      | 1.2                |
| 1969 | 1315    | 657.5             | 1499 | 749.5             | 140        | 70.0              | 25   | 12.5              | 7       | 3.5               | 17        | 8.5               | 9      | 2.1                |
| 1970 | 1489    | 745.5             | 1575 | 787.5             | 118        | 59.0              | 35   | 17.5              | 12      | 6.0               | 19        | 9.5               | 2      | 0.5                |
| 1971 | 2229    | 1103.0            | 1924 | 947.8             | 155        | 78.4              | 40   | 19.7              | 18      | 8.9               | 42        | 20.7              | 5      | 1.1                |
| 1972 | 1536    | 754.6             | 2135 | 1036.4            | 202        | 98.1              | 43   | 20.9              | 10      | 8.7               | 79        | 38.3              | 11     | 2.4                |
| 1973 | 2159    | 1033.0            | 2089 | 999.5             | 176        | 84.2              | 54   | 25.8              | 19      | 9.1               | 67        | 32.1              | 2      | 0.4                |
| 1974 | 1661    | 783.5             | 2503 | 1180.6            | 214        | 100.9             | 50   | 23.6              | 19      | 9.0               | 49        | 23.1              | 7      | 1.5                |
| 1975 | 2116    | 984.2             | 2350 | 1096.7            | 263        | 122.3             | 53   | 24.7              | 32      | 14.9              | 69        | 32.1              | 8      | 1.7                |
| 1976 | 2253    | 1028.8            | 2559 | 1168.5            | 310        | 141.6             | 48   | 21.9              | 35      | 16.0              | 68        | 29.7              | 7      | 1.5                |
| 1977 | 2680    | 1207.2            | 2370 | 1067.6            | 319        | 143.7             | 36   | 16.2              | 45      | 20.3              | 152       | 68.5              | 14     | 3.0                |
| 1978 | 2521    | 1120.4            | 2416 | 1073.8            | 446        | 198.2             | 49   | 21.7              | 20      | 8.9               | 119       | 52.9              | 18     | 2.7                |
| 1979 | 2454    | 1076.3            | 2436 | 1068.4            | 404        | 177.2             | 46   | 26.2              | 31      | 13.6              | 92        | 40.4              | 9      | 1.9                |
| 1980 | 3117    | 1355.2            | 3380 | 1469.6            | 434        | 188.7             | 58   | 25.2              | 26      | 11.3              | 97        | 42.2              | 9      | 1.8                |
| 1981 | 3135    | 1339.7            | 3296 | 1408.5            | 409        | 174.8             | 75   | 32.1              | 43      | 18.4              | 118       | 50.4              | 14     | 2.7                |
| 1982 | 3290    | 1408.5            | 2970 | 1271.6            | 433        | 185.4             | 61   | 26.1              | 38      | 16.2              | 117       | 50.1              | 14     | 2.7                |

\*Rates per 100,000 are not as reported in previous fiscal reports - These rates have been recalculated on a base of 45% of estimated population.

\*\*Incidents of Murder are the total number of Murders known to have occurred within Vermont.

\*\*\*Calculated on a total statewide population basis.

TABLE VI  
CRIMINAL STATISTICS  
COMPARISON OF NATIONAL CRIME RATES TO CRIME RATES-STATE POLICE  
1967 - 1981  
(RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION\*)  
1981 IS LATEST YEAR FOR FBI STATISTICS

| YEAR | LARCENY |        | B&E    |        | AUTO THEFT |       | RAPE |       | ROBBERY |       | AGG ASSAULT |       | MURDER |       |
|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-------|------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
|      | SP      | NATL.  | SP     | NATL.  | SP         | NATL. | SP   | NATL. | SP      | NATL. | SP          | NATL. | SP     | NATL. |
| 1967 | 438.1   | 592.2  | 527.3  | 811.5  | 37.1       | 331.0 | 11.8 | 13.7  | 1.5     | 102.1 | 5.7         | 128.0 | 0.7    | 6.1   |
| 1968 | 503.5   | 636.0  | 609.1  | 915.1  | 44.2       | 389.1 | 15.2 | 15.5  | 3.0     | 131.0 | 6.1         | 141.3 | 1.2    | 6.8   |
| 1969 | 657.5   | 749.3  | 749.5  | 965.5  | 70.0       | 431.8 | 12.5 | 18.1  | 3.5     | 147.4 | 8.5         | 151.8 | 2.1    | 7.2   |
| 1970 | 745.5   | 859.4  | 787.5  | 1067.7 | 59.0       | 453.5 | 17.5 | 18.3  | 6.0     | 171.5 | 9.5         | 162.4 | 0.5    | 7.8   |
| 1971 | 1103.0  | 909.2  | 947.8  | 1148.3 | 78.4       | 456.5 | 19.7 | 20.3  | 8.9     | 187.1 | 20.7        | 176.8 | 1.1    | 8.5   |
| 1972 | 754.6   | 882.6  | 1036.4 | 1126.1 | 98.1       | 423.1 | 20.9 | 22.3  | 8.7     | 179.9 | 38.3        | 186.6 | 2.4    | 8.9   |
| 1973 | 1033.0  | -0-    | 999.5  | 1270.8 | 84.2       | 440.1 | 25.8 | 24.3  | 9.1     | 182.4 | 32.1        | 196.4 | 0.4    | 9.3   |
| 1974 | 783.5   | -0-    | 1180.6 | 1429.0 | 100.9      | 460.6 | 23.6 | 26.1  | 9.0     | 208.8 | 23.1        | 214.2 | 1.5    | 9.7   |
| 1975 | 984.2   | -0-    | 1096.7 | 1525.9 | 122.3      | 489.4 | 21.7 | 26.3  | 14.9    | 218.2 | 32.1        | 227.4 | 1.7    | 9.6   |
| 1976 | 1028.8  | -0-    | 1168.5 | 1439.4 | 141.6      | 446.1 | 21.9 | 26.4  | 16.0    | 195.8 | 29.7        | 228.7 | 1.5    | 8.8   |
| 1977 | 1207.2  | 2729.9 | 1067.6 | 1410.9 | 143.7      | 447.6 | 16.2 | 29.1  | 20.3    | 187.1 | 68.5        | 241.5 | 3.0    | 8.8   |
| 1978 | 1120.4  | 2743.9 | 1073.8 | 1423.7 | 198.2      | 454.7 | 21.7 | 30.8  | 8.9     | 191.3 | 52.9        | 255.9 | 2.7    | 9.0   |
| 1979 | 1076.3  | 2988.4 | 1068.4 | 1499.1 | 177.2      | 498.5 | 26.1 | 34.5  | 13.6    | 212.1 | 40.4        | 279.1 | 1.9    | 9.7   |
| 1980 | 1355.2  | 3156.3 | 1469.6 | 1668.2 | 188.7      | 494.6 | 25.2 | 36.4  | 11.3    | 243.5 | 42.2        | 290.6 | 1.8    | 10.2  |
| 1981 | 1339.7  | 3122.3 | 1408.5 | 1632.1 | 174.8      | 468.7 | 32.1 | 35.6  | 18.4    | 250.6 | 50.4        | 280.9 | 2.7    | 9.8   |

\*Rates per 100,000 are not as reported in previous Fiscal Reports - These rates have been recalculated on a base of 45% of estimated population.

TABLE VII  
POPULATION DATA SELECTED YEARS  
1960-1985

|        | <u>YEAR</u> | <u>POPULATION</u> | <u>45%</u> | <u>100,000</u> |
|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| CENSUS | 1960        | 389,881           | 175,447    | 1.75           |
|        | 1961        | 395,630           | 178,034    | 1.78           |
|        | 1962        | 401,465           | 180,659    | 1.81           |
|        | 1963        | 407,386           | 183,324    | 1.83           |
|        | 1964        | 413,394           | 186,027    | 1.86           |
|        | 1965        | 419,490           | 188,771    | 1.89           |
|        | 1966        | 425,677           | 191,555    | 1.92           |
|        | 1967        | 431,954           | 194,379    | 1.94           |
|        | 1968        | 438,324           | 197,246    | 1.97           |
|        | 1969        | 444,788           | 200,155    | 2.00           |
| CENSUS | 1970        | 444,732           | 200,129    | 2.00           |
|        | 1971        | 451,291           | 203,081    | 2.03           |
|        | 1972        | 457,946           | 206,076    | 2.06           |
|        | 1973        | 464,700           | 209,115    | 2.09           |
|        | 1974        | 471,553           | 212,199    | 2.12           |
|        | 1975        | 478,507           | 215,328    | 2.15           |
|        | 1976        | 485,564           | 218,504    | 2.19           |
|        | 1977        | 492,724           | 221,726    | 2.22           |
|        | 1978        | 499,991           | 224,996    | 2.25           |
|        | 1979        | 507,364           | 228,314    | 2.28           |
| CENSUS | 1980        | 511,456           | 230,155    | 2.30           |
|        | 1981        | 518,999           | 233,550    | 2.34           |
|        | 1982        | 526,653           | 236,994    | 2.37           |
|        | 1983        | 534,419           | 240,489    | 2.41           |
|        | 1984        | 542,301           | 244,036    | 2.44           |
|        | 1985        | 550,298           | 247,634    | 2.48           |

INTERCENSAL RATE - 1.47474% based on average rate 1790-1980.

TABLE VIII  
MINOR CRIME COMPARISON

|                       | 1981 | 1982   | % Increase/Decrease |
|-----------------------|------|--------|---------------------|
| Forgery               | 99   | 100    | + 1.0               |
| Fraud                 | 155  | 168    | + 8.4               |
| Bad Checks            | 481  | 521    | + 8.3               |
| Embezzlement          | 36   | 41     | + 13.9              |
| Stolen Property       | 304  | 241    | - 20.7              |
| Unlawful Mischief     | 1857 | 1672   | - 10.0              |
| Unlawful Trespass     | 380  | 420    | + 10.5              |
| Simple Assault        | 655  | 754    | + 15.1              |
| Reckless Endangering  | 70   | 59     | - 15.7              |
| Disorderly Conduct    | 375  | 536    | + 42.9              |
| Other Breach of Peace | 331  | 325    | - 1.8               |
| Theft of Services     | 78   | 91     | + 16.7              |
| Kidnapping            | 12   | 22     | + 83.3              |
| Lewd & Lascivious     | 63   | 88     | + 4.0               |
| Other Sex Offense     | 30   | 39     | + 30.0              |
| Fires                 | 533  | 468    | - 12.2              |
| Untimely Deaths       | 250  | 264    | + 5.6               |
| Bomb Threats          | 19   | 12     | - 36.8              |
| Drug Investigations   | 411  | 386    | - 6.1               |
| Liquor Violation      | 62   | 60     | - 3.2               |
| Weapon Violation      | 19   | 13     | - 31.6              |
| Escape                | 24   | 39     | + 62.5              |
| Miscellaneous         | 1119 | 1106   | - 1.2               |
| Motor Vehicle Compl.  | 1760 | 2101   | + 19.4              |
| Missing Person        | 508  | 500    | - 1.6               |
| Assists               | 239  | 249    | + 4.2               |
| TOTAL                 | 9870 | 10,275 | + 4.1               |

TABLE IX  
MAJOR CRIME COMPARISON

| REPORTED OFFENSES   | 1981 | 1982 | % Increase/Decrease |
|---------------------|------|------|---------------------|
| B&E                 | 3296 | 2970 | - 9.9               |
| Larceny             | 3135 | 3290 | + 4.9               |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 409  | 433  | + 5.9               |
| Robbery             | 43   | 38   | - 11.6              |
| Aggravated Assault  | 118  | 117  | - 0.8               |
| Rape                | 75   | 61   | - 18.7              |
| Homicide            | 7    | 6    | - 14.3              |
| TOTAL               | 7083 | 6915 | - 2.4               |

ACTUAL OFFENSES  
 (UNFOUNDED REMOVED)

|                     |      |      | % Increase/Decrease |
|---------------------|------|------|---------------------|
| B&E                 | 3219 | 2884 | - 10.4              |
| Larceny             | 3037 | 3153 | + 3.8               |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 363  | 389  | + 7.1               |
| Robbery             | 40   | 35   | - 12.5              |
| Aggravated Assault  | 114  | 110  | - 3.5               |
| Rape                | 68   | 53   | - 22.1              |
| Homicide            | 5    | 6    | - 20.0              |
| TOTAL               | 6846 | 6630 | - 3.2               |

SECTION 4  
FIELD FORCE DIVISION

## FIELD FORCE DIVISION

LAW ENFORCEMENT: The Field Force (uniform) Division of the State Police comprises two-thirds of the department personnel and expends two-thirds of the department budget. The staff is distributed throughout the state within headquarters and the eleven (11) field stations and their outposts. The division is responsible for protecting life and property by patrolling the highways to prevent crime and motor vehicle violations and to apprehend the perpetrators.

Although the Criminal Division assumes investigative responsibility for all major crimes, a uniformed officer is normally the first response officer who protects the scene until a detective arrives and assists in the initial investigation. Most routine criminal investigations are conducted by the Field Force Division and are turned over to the Criminal Division only when they tie in with cases being investigated by that division or when they become too time consuming to be given proper attention.

In 1981 we projected a need for 109 additional state police positions based on our demands for service at that time. Due to limited state funds, the legislature was only able to give us six (6) additional positions and returned the nine (9) states attorney positions which increased the division by fifteen (15) positions. The uniform division remains understaffed; the result is inadequate routine preventive patrols and uncovered hours during the night.

TRAFFIC ACTIVITIES: With the continued availability of gasoline and increase in more fuel-efficient automobiles, traffic violations continue to increase (see charts). During this fiscal year, this division issued 51,110 traffic citations, an 11% increase over the previous year.

Motor vehicle accidents investigated by State Police dropped 5%, from 6,404 last fiscal year to 6,106 this year. It should be noted that the number of accidents investigated does not necessarily mean that the total number of accidents decreased during this period. FATAL accidents decreased again from 112 to 75, down 33% from last fiscal year, and traffic deaths decreased nearly 13% from 117 to 102. (The fatal accident statistics reported here include all Vermont fatal accidents of which state police investigated 74%.)

Other related activities of the Field Force Division include 5,338 motor vehicle complaints, up 24%; 6,864 defective equipment tickets issued, down 16%; 13,014 trucks weighed, down about 4%; and 606 hazardous material trucks inspected, up 6% over last year.

VERMONT STATE POLICE  
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS  
FISCAL YEAR 1978 - FISCAL YEAR 1982

● ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

1978 7,308

1979 8,023

1980 6,588

1981 6,404

1982 6,106

● TRUCKS WEIGHED

1978 3,995

1979 18,086

1980 12,280

1981 13,587

1982 13,014

● MOTOR VEHICLE ARRESTS

1978 45,840

1979 47,150

1980 37,510

1981 45,863

1982 51,110

55 MPH ENFORCEMENT: The federal government mandates, under threat of sanction, at least fifty percent (50%) compliance with their 55 MPH speed limit. When less compliance was required and when the speed surveys were completed during short radar sessions, we had less difficulty in meeting the compliance. Now that the speed surveys are conducted for a twenty-four (24) hour period and the required compliance is fifty percent (50%), we will continue to have greater difficulty. We ended up with exactly fifty percent (50%) compliance for the past federal fiscal year.

Last spring, when we were failing in compliance, we authorized 3,860 hours of overtime during a seven week period, which resulted in 6,674 additional speeding citations being issued with fines being assessed at \$186,460.

Anyone who travelled the interstate before, during and after that period knows what a tremendous impact this additional enforcement had. It is obvious that strict and continuous enforcement is the only way we can maintain compliance, to say nothing about reducing accidents and saving lives.

It appears that Vermonters support the 55 MPH speed limit concept and do attempt compliance since only twenty-five percent (25%) of those cited in federal FY 82 were Vermont residents. They have, however, come to expect a certain amount of tolerance for human or speedometer error from our officers, which the federal government does not allow. Consequently, about thirty-four percent (34%) of those exceeding 55 MPH are travelling between 55 and 60 MPH according to the speed surveys.

55 MPH Speeding Citations were issued as follows:

|    |                          |        |   |      |
|----|--------------------------|--------|---|------|
| A. | For speeds 56-65 MPH     | 1,985  | - | 7%   |
|    | For speeds 66-75 MPH     | 20,658 | - | 80%  |
|    | For speeds 76 MPH and up | 3,321  | - | 13%  |
|    | Total citations          | 25,964 | - | 100% |

-----

|    |                        |        |   |      |
|----|------------------------|--------|---|------|
| B. | Vermont Residents      | 4,768  | - | 25%  |
|    | Out of State Residents | 19,455 | - | 75%  |
|    | Total citations        | 25,964 | - | 100% |

DWI ENFORCEMENT: The change in the DWI statutes, which authorized the the additional roadside testing (Alco-sensor) of suspected alcohol impaired operators, has been a great boon to law enforcement in coping with this number one killer. The use of the Alco-sensor has resulted in a sixty-four percent (64%) increase in the number of State Police DWI arrests during the fiscal year over the previous year when the roadside test was not permitted.

Following is a monthly comparison of State Police DWI arrests for the two fiscal years.

DWI ENFORCEMENTARREST DATA

| <u>Month</u> | <u>FY81</u> | <u>FY82</u> | <u>Increased<br/>Number</u> | <u>Increased<br/>Percentage</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| July         | 81          | 127         | 46                          | 57                              |
| August       | 75          | 156         | 81                          | 108                             |
| September    | 75          | 153         | 78                          | 104                             |
| October      | 85          | 153         | 68                          | 80                              |
| November     | 73          | 109         | 36                          | 49                              |
| December     | 50          | 129         | 79                          | 158                             |
| January      | 75          | 128         | 53                          | 71                              |
| February     | 66          | 108         | 42                          | 64                              |
| March        | 99          | 134         | 35                          | 35                              |
| April        | 125         | 155         | 30                          | 24                              |
| May          | 129         | 168         | 39                          | 30                              |
| June         | 87          | 149         | 62                          | 71                              |
| <hr/>        |             |             |                             |                                 |
| TOTAL        | 1020        | 1669        | 649                         | 64                              |

PROJECT CRASH: During this fiscal year Project Crash ran 28 weekend patrols throughout the state utilizing the services of 302 off duty state, local and sheriff police personnel which resulted in 4,020 operator contacts. The results of this project are:

174 - operators charged with DUI

315 - traffic citations issued

40 - other motor vehicle offenses

36 - warnings issued

440 - defective equipment tickets issued

Total fines assessed - \$12,037.00

Due to other commitments and lack of manpower there were two (2) weekends cancelled. A considerable effort by the Vermont State Police and Project Crash resulted in the purchase of a sufficient number of roadside testing devices to provide one for each patrol unit.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROGRAM: During this fiscal year, the Vermont State Police inspected 606 haulers of hazardous material. Out of these, forty-six (46) out-of-state and twenty-one (21) Vermont haulers were in violation of the hazardous materials rules.

These inspections resulted in forty-four defective equipment violations, one hundred and nine (109) shipping violations, forty-two (42) driver violations, and two (2) violations of state statutes.

Department personnel responded to twenty-nine (29) hazardous material incidents, two (2) of which resulted in deaths during this fiscal year.

Classes on enforcement and response were provided to approximately 300 law enforcement, fire, and rescue personnel throughout the state during this period.

TRUCK WEIGHING PROGRAM: The federal government mandates an active truck weighing program. They have reluctantly accepted our minimum of 220 man-hours per month, or 2,640 man-hours per year, as adequate. Failure to comply can also result in sanctions.

Our current portable scales are wearing out which causes a lot of down time and expense. Further, the truck industry has complained that these

#### TRUCK WEIGHING PROGRAM

scales are hazardous to their tires, which, among other things, precipitated a summer legislative study on the program. In any case, we await legislative guidance for continuance of this program.

During this fiscal year, with 3,726 man-hours from the eleven stations, the truck weighing program produced the following results:

|        |   |                             |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|
| 18,093 | - | Trucks stopped and checked  |
| 13,014 | - | Trucks weighed and measured |
| 644    | - | Overweight violations       |
| 11     | - | Refusals to weigh           |
| 1,691  | - | No highway use permits      |
| 217    | - | Trucks required to unload   |
| 3,108  | - | Total Truck Violations      |

FLEET PROGRAM: The Fleet Program has made a great deal of progress this last year in upgrading several areas of Special Services.

Our maintenance shop renovations were completed in early February, we transferred all automotive, marine and snowmobile parts and supplies from Headquarters supply office to the shop and set up a standard supply inventory, plus we are in hopes of setting up an inventory system for each station in the near future according to their needs and to establish better control. We now have a shop supervisor to supervise the maintenance shop, parts and supplies department, this was one of the Special Services Inspector's positions which was transferred to the shop supervisor, the other Special Services Inspector is inspecting the vehicles to insure that personnel are following the maintenance procedures.

## FLEET PROGRAM

The Special Services garage makes all major repairs on the department's fleet vehicles, such as valve jobs, rebuilding engines, overhauling starters, carburetors, alternators and distributors. We also do general maintenance for the stations nearby, such as brake jobs, repair radiators, tune-ups, replace camshafts, lube, change oil and filters, balance and mount tires and vehicle inspections. In addition to servicing the fleet vehicles the maintenance personnel also service the snowmobiles, snowmobile trailers, motor boats, run wrecker calls, repair and maintain the Civil Defense water pumps and generators, the portable truck scales and all emergency equipment making sure the emergency equipment is working and ready for any emergency that may arise.

We have also done a significant amount of trouble shooting and diagnosing of problem vehicles throughout the state that could not be done by the local dealerships. Due to the expertise of our personnel it has reduced operating costs and equally as important down time. Following is a partial list of the most significant services and repairs of vehicle and equipment components which has resulted in the indicated savings (the difference between vendor costs and our costs):

| <u>TYPE OF SERVICE</u>                                      | <u>EST. SAVINGS</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 45 brake jobs                                               | \$ 4,050.00         |
| 35 starters                                                 | 875.00              |
| 25 carburetors                                              | 4,100.00            |
| 35 alternators                                              | 3,325.00            |
| 7 distributors                                              | 126.00              |
| 4 radiators                                                 | 800.00              |
| 10 brake calipers                                           | 420.00              |
| 1 engine rebuilt                                            | 500.00              |
| 5 differentials                                             | 1,500.00            |
| 4 marine transmissions                                      | 2,200.00            |
| 1,550 tire changes & balancing                              | 1,395.00            |
| 350 tuneups                                                 | 14,000.00           |
| 450 lube, oil & filter change                               | 5,850.00            |
| 2 wrecker calls                                             | 1,040.00            |
| 6 camshafts replaced                                        | 1,500.00            |
| 8 engine valve jobs                                         | 2,000.00            |
| 60 packing wheel bearings, lights & inspections on trailers | 3,600.00            |
| 210 vehicle inspections                                     | 420.00              |
| TOTAL SAVINGS:                                              | \$ 47,701.00        |

In addition to the above maintenance savings, we have performed the following projects in order to save the department and state of Vermont additional funds or to enhance the value of vehicles and equipment being auctioned:

1. PURSUIT VEHICLES (61)

The installing of fire extinguisher brackets, state police decals, radio speakers and deck lights have to be installed before the vehicle can go into service. When the vehicle is removed from service the fire extinguisher brackets, blue lights and the deck lights are removed.

2. NON-PURSUIT VEHICLES (28)

These vehicles are prepared for service by installing radio speakers and other related equipment which must also be removed when the vehicle is removed from service.

3. AUCTION VEHICLES (80)

We prepared 80 vehicles for the September auction. These vehicles were prepared by steam cleaning the engines, cleaning the upholstery, and floor mats, polishing and repainting some of the vehicles.

4. DAMAGE VEHICLES

We salvage sheet metal from the damage vehicles and keep for replacement parts.

5. PORTABLE SCALES (36)

We repaired and maintained the truck scales as needed.

We have been fortunate to purchase a new computer wheel balancer, one (1) 16 foot fiberglass inboard-outboard motor boat and one (1) inflatable craft for the Scuba Team out of our spring auction receipts.

Our greatest need at this time is the addition of a parts man to the staff. We have taken on the added responsibility of maintaining and dispensing the department's automotive supplies since there will not be room at our new headquarters in Waterbury and also for better control and savings. Without a parts man, the mechanics or supervisors are taken from their more critical duties to carry on this additional responsibility.

SNOWMOBILE PROGRAM: Forty three (43) Auxiliary Troopers were used this year for part-time snowmobile law enforcement with additional responsibilities in several stations in the instruction of the snowmobile safety

certificate program. A total of 1,436 hours were worked in the program by Auxiliaries. This included some mandatory training time.

Overall weather and snow conditions were slightly better than the previous season resulting in a slight increase in snowmobile registrations.

No money was budgeted for snowmobile enforcement during this period. A small scale program was run with Field Force funds. As a result of the lack of funds, no equipment was added or replaced for a second year.

There were 19 snowmobile accidents reported, two (2) being fatal and fifteen (15) being with personal injury. The most common day and time of occurrence being on Saturday, between 1600 and 2100 hours. The most common operator was a male between 20 and 40 years of age. The most common cause was excessive speed for existing conditions, followed by operating on and/or crossing the highway.

There were 131 citations issued by Auxiliary Officers for snowmobile violations. The majority of these violations were committed on weekends and were for no registration.

MARINE PROGRAM: The Marine Division operated a reduced program with fifteen (15) Auxiliary Officers on Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog this season.

The interest in recreational boating continues to increase with a small but steady increase in boat registrations each year.

Because of budgetary restraints, only one replacement boat was purchased this year with auction money. Replacement of more equipment is becoming critical.

There were a total of 3,734 hours worked on all aspects of the Marine Patrol during the year with 237 citations being issued and 87 complaints answered. The majority of the violators were apprehended on weekends and were Vermonters operating without registration or with insufficient personal floatation devices.

There were a total of twelve (12) accidents reported, ten (10) of which were fatal involving one (1) death each. Of the other two (2), one (1) involved personal injury and the remaining one was property damage only. The accidents most commonly occurred on weekend afternoons.

DIVING TEAM: The Scuba Diving Team consists of seven (7) volunteer officers of the Vermont State Police, who, in order to maintain proficiency in this specialized and often dangerous mission, have attended six (6) in-service training sessions dealing in ice diving techniques, cold water survival, open water dives, underwater photography, night diving, deep water dives, and the use and maintenance of safety and specialized equipment.

The two team supervisors also attended a one week Advanced Dive Rescue Specialized Training session which emphasized fast water rescue and recovery techniques as well as the utilization of specialized equipment for dive rescue and recovery problems. This knowledge is being passed on to the other five team members during in-service training sessions.

The team responded to sixteen (16) calls for service during the reporting period. Eight (8) requests were to search for bodies, six (6) were to recover stolen property or other evidence, and two (2) were to assist other state agencies in non-criminal matters.

Additionally, the Diving Team assisted the Vermont Firefighters Association by providing a man and air compressor to refill their air tanks during ten (10) of their training sessions throughout the state.

#### CANINE PROGRAM:

##### Companion Dogs:

During this period, one canine basic training school was conducted with five (5) canine teams being trained. Three (3) of these were added to our department unit and the other two (2) were for two local police departments.

Within the one hundred and twenty-four (124) investigations conducted by the teams, there were thirty-eight (38) finds which represents about a 33% success rate. The finds resulted in forty-six (46) criminal arrests.

The activities of the teams for the year are listed below:

|    |   |                    |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 46 | - | Building searches  |
| 45 | - | Alarm responses    |
| 33 | - | Trackings          |
| 7  | - | Crowd Controls     |
| 5  | - | Guarding prisoners |
| 2  | - | Attacks            |

##### Bloodhounds:

The department's bloodhound unit received twenty-three (23) requests for tracking services during this fiscal year. Seven (7) of these were cancelled enroute.

Seven (7) positive assists were a result of the dog's working in that they aided the searchers in locating the subject by determining the path of travel or the area in which they had been missing, thereby reducing the search time.

Seven (7) persons were located with the help of these hounds, six (6) of which were lost individuals and the other being a criminal apprehension. Five (5) calls for the hounds proved to be of no assistance.

To reduce the response time and increase the availability of the blood-hounds, the department has now stationed one in the St. Albans area and two in the Hartland area.

TACTICAL SUPPORT UNIT: The tactical support unit (T.S.U.) was able to maintain its minimum strength of ten (10) officers during the past year, precluding the necessity of extended training in basic tactical operations.

The entire team was fortunate to be able to attend NESPAC tactical team training throughout various locations in New England. The purpose of this training is to apply uniform tactical responses from State Police Tactical teams within the New England area.

The team also trained at five (5) scheduled training sessions including two (2) day overnight training situations at the National Guard range at Underhill.

The tactical team was involved in two (2) tactical response situations which were disposed of quickly and successfully. Neither incident resulted in injury to any person.

The Unit was able to trade five (5) old M-1 rifles for more modern and practical mini-14 weapons which are a standard for this type of service. In addition the team tested and purchased a new chemical agent delivery system and updated supply of chemical agents and each member of the team was issued body armor.

SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM: Fiscal Year 1982 proved to be a quiet year with only four (4) missions requiring the services of the team.

The first mission occurred on 19 October when the team was requested to search a cave in Peacham because a frayed and broken rope was found at the entrance. The cave was searched with negative results.

Two days later, on 21 October, C Troop team members organized and conducted a search for a ten year old girl in Mt. Holly. After a two hour search the child was found uninjured but a little frightened.

On 5 April the team was called upon to remove the body of a 47 year old woman who had died of exposure in Peru. The victim was locally known as the "Mountain Woman", as she had lived in a crude shelter off the Mad Tom Trail for five years.

The final mission was a search for an 87 year old male resident of Bradford. The victim was reported missing on 27 June. When he was not located after a search by bloodhounds and local volunteers, services of the team were requested for the next morning. The team arrived at the scene at 0700 hours on 28 June and located the victim at 0952 hours in a heavily wooded area near his residence. At this time the victim was suffering from exposure and hypertension. He was transported to a local hospital where he recovered from his ordeal.

As a result of a mission in Smuggler's Notch in December of 1979 and the April 5th mission it was apparent that the team urgently needed crampons and ice axes. Both missions were in icy, mountainous terrain which presented the team with situations they were not equipped to handle. Both crampons and ice axes were ordered and arrived in late June.

Two training days were held for the entire team in Vermont. The two supervisors attended a one week National Search and Rescue School at Governor's Island, New York and used that knowledge in training the remainder of the team.

SECTION 5

SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Support Services Division was created through a departmental reorganization in 1977 to consolidate most of the technical support functions of the Department. At that time, the Division consisted of five sub-divisions of Communications, Crime Laboratory, Vermont Criminal Information Center, State Police Recruiting and Training, and the Community Relations Unit. During Fiscal Year 1982, the Community Relations Unit was administratively merged with the Recruiting and Training Unit, reducing the number of Support Services sub-divisions to four. This merger resulted in a reduction of the Division's administrators by one Lieutenant and simultaneously permitted a greater flexibility in the use of the staff of the Training and Community Relations Unit. An additional Sergeant and Corporal were added to the Training Staff during this fiscal year.

The Division, commanded by a State Police Captain, operated during this fiscal year on a budget of approximately 1.35 million dollars. Its staff is generally centralized in the Montpelier area, however field communications maintenance facilities are also located at State Police barracks in Colchester, Rockingham, Rutland and St. Johnsbury. Two Community Relations Coordinators are also field assigned, one in Colchester and the other in Rockingham.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Unit is primarily responsible for the design and engineering, installation, maintenance and repair of the police radio network and other Departmental communications and electronic equipment. Its technical abilities are also shared with a number of other State agencies and some Federal and local government agencies.

Fiscal Year 1982 proved to be a period of major growth and enhancement for the communications systems of the Department of Public Safety and other State agencies who are clients of the Communications Unit. FY 1982 saw a number of major equipment acquisitions and system improvements which contribute to the further sophistication of the State's communications capabilities for today and the future.

The Communications Unit devoted a large portion of its time to improving the communications system required by the Civil Defense Division's Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Emergency telephone circuits were installed to the Transportation Agency's district office in Brattleboro and to the State Police Office at Rockingham. Both locations function as key incident field offices when the Radiological Emergency Response Plan is set in motion. A back-up telephone system was installed connecting the Civil Defense emergency operating center with the Vermont Yankee electric plant at Vernon and the Yankee plant at Rowe, Massachusetts, along with key agencies in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Radio paging from the State Police dispatch center at Middlesex and four other stations was upgraded to improve the emergency notification of all key personnel in State Government involved with the Radiological

Emergency Response Plan. This enhanced paging will also apply to other types of emergency notification. New radio base stations, mobile radios and hand-held portable radio units were added to the Civil Defense and State Police radio networks to improve overall communications during all types of emergencies.

During the latter part of the fiscal year a radio-telephone system was designed to meet the emergency telephone requirements of ten towns involved in the emergency response plan associated with the Vernon nuclear power plant. This system will be installed during the next fiscal year.

The Vermont Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (VLETS), our teletype and data network, experienced considerable growth during the past twelve months. With Federal Highway Safety funds, high-speed video display terminals were added to the system at Burlington Police Department, South Burlington Police Department, and at the State Police stations in Colchester, Rockingham and Rutland. Agencies joining the network with funding from local sources were the Windham County Sheriff's Department and the Colchester Police Department. The Vermont Attorney General's Office also became affiliated with our network during the year. This agency can now communicate with criminal justice/law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. They also have access to the National Crime Information Center through our system. We anticipate that several more local agencies will join the VLETS network during the upcoming year.

One of our more important and ongoing functions is to provide local law enforcement agencies with technical assistance in the engineer-

ing of improvements to their radio systems. During the past year such assistance has been provided to the police departments in Burlington, Montpelier, Essex and Colchester, to name a few. We also provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies by maintaining their F.C.C. two-way radio and radar unit licenses. This service is intended to insure compliance with F.C.C. regulations and to relieve the local agency of the sometimes cumbersome task of filing for new and modified licenses.

The equipment necessary to provide ambulance dispatching in the Northeast Kingdom by the State Police dispatchers at St. Johnsbury and Newport was installed during the last year. Both State Police locations now provide telephone answering and radio dispatching of emergency ambulance services in the region.

The new Fish & Game Department radio system has been installed and is undergoing system refinement to provide maximum service to all game wardens. For the first time, wardens can now communicate directly with other State, County and Municipal law enforcement agencies without relaying their messages through a State Police dispatcher. Completion of the system has been delayed by F.C.C. licensing problems and technical equipment problems, but these matters should be resolved relatively soon.

In the past twelve months considerable attention has been given to the many mountain-top radio facilities used by this Department and other State agencies, with an eye toward possible consolidation of facilities. Consolidation goals would be cost-savings and meeting environmental concerns. On the summit of Mt. Mansfield, for example,

studies have been conducted to evaluate the compatibility of radio frequencies and transmitting equipment to see where we might merge operations to reduce the number of buildings and towers on the mountain top. These studies are continuing and should be concluded during the next year.

Due to a lease change and the requirements of the property owner, our transmitter equipment had to be relocated on Mt. Equinox. Also due to a lease change our passive reflector site at Royalton had to be relocated. This reflector is part of the microwave link to the Bethel State Police office. These moves were accomplished with minimal interruption of radio, telephone and data service to the State Police, Transportation Agency and Vermont Technical College.

Repairs were completed to the roof on our building on Millstone Hill in Graniteville and a replacement tower for our Killington site was acquired. The existing tower on the summit of Mt. Killington was seriously damaged by heavy ice last winter. The new tower will be installed during the coming year.

Improvements have been made at the Middlesex State Police office which include the installation of a second radio console and rearrangement of telephone equipment to improve dispatcher efficiency.

A major undertaking begun during FY 1982 is the replacement of all 48 microwave transmitters. This project was required to meet recent F.C.C. requirements and should do so for many years to come. The transmitters have all been received and will be installed by Department technicians during the next year. In addition, a pilot project has been implemented involving the use of microwave by the Department of

Corrections between their St. Johnsbury and South Burlington facilities. By using microwave, substantial savings are being realized by the Department of Corrections in their exchange of data between their facilities. A program is also underway to outline ways that other State agencies can better utilize microwave service to reduce costs and/or improve their communications capabilities.

In keeping with better utilization of the State's microwave system, surveys are being performed on bringing microwave into the Hyde Park/Morristown area. Studies are underway at Montpelier and St. Johnsbury to identify cost savings which may be realized by relocating existing microwave facilities.

The Highway Maintenance Radio System is undergoing a major update with the acquisition of some 50 replacement mobile radio units this fiscal year and installation continuing into FY 1983. The new radios have additional frequencies and will greatly improve the quality of communications in the Highway Department.

Improvements to the State House public address system were also completed during this fiscal year.

During this past year the State Personnel Department conducted a job audit on all positions within the Communications Unit. That resulted in an upgrade of the Communications Technician position, which should improve our ability to recruit and retain trained personnel.

A major concern with the Communications Unit remains its staffing level. During FY 1981, a Technician's position was necessarily re-allocated to a Chemist position within the Crime Laboratory. Since

that time we have continually employed a technician as a temporary employee to keep abreast of our workload. We need to recreate this permanent position and it will be sought in the FY 1984 budget process.

## CRIME LABORATORY

The Crime Laboratory continues to provide its forensic services to all Vermont Law Enforcement agencies. Services are provided generally in the areas of chemistry-criminalistics, firearms and toolmarks, fingerprint and footwear/tire impressions and photography. Additionally, using a custom-made Mobile Laboratory, the Laboratory staff provides on-scene collection and preservation of evidence services at most of Vermont's major crime occurrences.

Fiscal Year 1982 has been a successful one for the Crime Laboratory. Updating of instrumentation, Chemistry Unit restaffing, and the development of a more positive future outlook have contributed to this success. Our ability to produce timely reports has also provided the staff with a sense of accomplishment.

The Forensic Science Management Study completed in Fiscal Year 1981 has been used extensively during this fiscal year. A significant number of the recommendations contained in the study were implemented. Recommendations concerning instrumentation updating were used to supplement budgetary requests.

Many hours of planning and consultation have been spent in designing the Laboratory's portion of the Waterbury facility which we will soon occupy. Unit workloads, relationships and needs were important factors in the allocation of space in the proposed facility. Common areas have been centrally located while potentially hazardous areas have been isolated but kept accessible. Health and safety requirements have received paramount attention. Our occupancy of the Waterbury facility will greatly enhance Vermont's forensic science program.

The Laboratory's greatest accomplishment has been the elimination of a long standing case backlog. This backlog reduction effort began in Fiscal Year 1981 and continued into 1982. On 1 July 1981 the Laboratory was carrying 400 unreported cases. By 30 June 1982 this number had been reduced to 64 unreported cases. During this period, 909 cases were submitted for examination, with 1,245 cases cleared during the year.

The third Chemist-Criminalist added to the Laboratory staff during the previous year has aided our efforts to eliminate the backlog and to reestablish a full range of forensic services. A Chemist-Criminalist was upgraded to the position of Senior Chemist-Criminalist. This employee will add a technical supervisory capability within the Laboratory. The Senior Chemist-Criminalist is a functional criminalist devoting approximately 75% of work time to evidence analysis and 25% to supervisory duties.

The Laboratory is now fully functional in areas of Controlled Substances, Arson Debris, Serological related analyses, and Gunshot Distance Determination. Forensic services of the FBI are still utilized for such evidence categories as hair, paint, and glass analysis. We are presently developing the expertise to conduct glass analysis examinations in house. Expertise continues in fingerprint, firearms and photographic matters.

The Laboratory has updated its instrumental hardware by replacing a 10+ year old Infrared Spectrophotometer. The more valuable feature of the new instrument is its ability to reduce substance scan time to an average of one minute vs twenty minutes per scan with the old instrument.

Less substance purification time has also been experienced with this new instrument. Both of these factors have contributed to reducing the Laboratory case backlog.

A Gas Chromatograph purchased in 1970 was replaced with a new instrument. This instrument is used for the analysis of arson debris and controlled substances and is providing results which are considerably more reliable than the instrument replaced. Additional microscopes and other small equipment items have been added to increase our abilities.

The Chemistry Unit continues to carry the largest Laboratory case load due to the number of controlled substance cases submitted. This unit handled 2,255 pieces of evidence, conducted 8,647 chemical tests, performed 1,103 other examinations and made 279 evidence comparisons on evidence from 636 submitted cases. Sixty (60) of these cases required additional examinations by other Laboratory units.

The Fingerprint Unit received evidence in 240 cases, conducting 1,049 examinations, which resulted in 865 comparisons.

The Firearms Unit conducted 478 examinations, making 209 comparisons from 109 cases.

Photographic production, which is accomplished by personnel of the Firearms and Fingerprint Units, resulted in 28,286 photographic negatives developed and 34,500 photographic prints.

The Laboratory Staff spent 1,405 hours working outside the Laboratory facility during the year. Staff members made 55 court appearances relating to analytical results. These appearances required 365.5 man hours. Police instructional duties required the dedication of 200 hours for 20 training programs. Crime Scene Searches required the highest number of hours spent outside the Laboratory, 371 hours for 30 Crime Scene

Searches. An additional 107.5 hours were spent attending 16 autopsies related to our Crime Scene Search work. Staff members spent 278 hours attending 13 courses of instruction to further their professional abilities.

For the first time in many years the Laboratory participated in a national proficiency testing program sponsored by the Forensic Science Foundation. Blind forensic samples were received in evidence categories of controlled substance analysis and firearms and toolmarks. The Laboratory Staff successfully completed all of these examinations, with the exception of a gunshot distance determination. We were unable to perform this examination as we did not possess the prescribed firearm.

During the next fiscal year the Laboratory will be putting an optical comparator into service within our Firearms Unit. This instrument will be used to obtain accurate, minute measurements of firearms components. These measurements will allow the Laboratory to access the FBI Crime Laboratory Information System (CLIS) where invaluable firearms related information is stored. The Laboratory will also conduct a detailed health and safety inspection of present and future facilities to assure compliance with the American Crime Laboratory Directors recommended safety guidelines. No significant increase or decrease in the demands for forensic services is anticipated in this period of time.

## VERMONT CRIMINAL INFORMATION CENTER

The Vermont Criminal Information Center was created by statute effective 1 July 1970, with the Public Safety Identification & Records Division becoming the nucleus for a statewide repository for all criminal activity records.

The Criminal Information Center's mission is to compile and maintain records of the commission of crimes and to record arrests, convictions, photographs, descriptions, fingerprints and other information deemed pertinent to the criminal offender. While our mission is clear, we continue to fall far short of our goal to provide statewide criminal recordkeeping. Satisfactory compliance with the VCIC statutes by all of Vermont's Criminal Justice Agencies has just never materialized. Hence, to a great extent, this report reflects State Police activities along with a sprinkling of information from other agencies.

The primary reason for this reporting deficiency is our existing reporting system. Most other police agencies have chosen to report their activities to an Incident Reporting System provided by the Chiefs of Police Association instead of to the Vermont Criminal Information Center. The Incident Reporting System in turn provides these agencies with computer generated management information. Reporting to VCIC would not.

However, we are now on the brink of resolving this dilemma. A statewide in-depth study was conducted in FY 1981 by a consulting firm and their recommendations included the creation of a computer based program to provide both management information and statewide criminal record reporting. Legislative actions during FY 1982 funded the final

design and implementation of the basic system and as we entered FY 1983 final design was being accomplished. This program, to be batch fed into and performed by the State Information System, is expected to become operational statewide near the end of FY 1983.

Another recommendation of the consulting firm was for the automation of the statewide outstanding warrant file. This recommendation was pursued by the VCIC Director with the assistance of a committee representing other Criminal Justice Agencies and it is expected to become fully operational during the second quarter of FY 1983.

The Criminal Information Center's activities generally showed a slight increase during this reporting period over the previous one. Criminal record requests totalled 29,405, up 20.3% over FY 1981. 70.8% of these incidents resulted in a finding that no criminal record existed with 8,572 criminal records reported. Over one-third of these record requests originated within local police departments or sheriffs' agencies, while State Police requests totalled 20.5% and State's Attorneys 16%. Requests from State Licensing Boards totalled 479 (1.6%), however these numbers reflect a 176% increase over the previous period. Other requests originated from the Armed Services, other Federal agencies, out-of-state Criminal Justice Agencies, and other sources. Over 77% of the criminal record transactions occur through the Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

Eight hundred and thirty-seven (837) missing persons complaints were received during the reporting period. Seventy percent (70%) of these reports were cancelled within the same month they originated. Only 7.8% (65 cases) were still active at the end of the fiscal year.

Missing persons record audits are conducted semi-annually in July and January, and as a result of these audits 36% of the outstanding reports were cancelled. These statistics reinforce our concern that missing persons reports are frequently not cancelled when the person is located. Often this occurs as a result of the public failing to inform the police agency that their missing person has been located. Another interesting statistic generated within the VCIC showed 241 persons ran away from the custody of the State Social & Rehabilitation Services, resulting in a total of 394 incidents. These SRS runaways accounted for over 47% of the statewide missing person reports. Additionally, some 84 of the SRS runaways were repeat offenders, accounting for 237 missing persons complaints or 28% of the total reports.

NCIC entries by VCIC decreased some 41% over the previous year to a total of 1,226. Sixty-six percent (66%) of these entries were within the caption of stolen articles, which excludes stolen guns, boats, snowmobiles, vehicles, registration plates and securities. Stolen guns were the second largest group totalling 234 entries or 19% of the total. One hundred and fifty-nine (159) of the entries originated through the State Police Station in Rutland with 151 originating at the Burlington Police Department. These NCIC entry totals reflect VCIC activities only - they do not include the 594 entries for stolen vehicles and registration plates made by Middlesex dispatchers during the hours VCIC was closed. Again, however, these 594 Middlesex entries represent a 30% decrease from last year's activities.

A complete explanation for this workload decrease is not available, however we can attribute the decrease of stolen articles reported to

an unusual amount of stolen motor vehicle inspection sticker thefts in the South Burlington area in FY 1981. These stolen article statistics dropped from 1,533 in FY 1981 to 814 in FY 1982.

NCIC queries by Vermont's law enforcement officers, however, have continued to escalate. FY 1982 queries total 181,286, up 24,145 or 15% over last year. These statistics, once again, show how valued the NCIC computer is to the law enforcement professional.

NCIC mandated audits were performed in all categories, excluding stolen articles and snowmobiles. These audits resulted in a 4.2% cancellation rate applicable to the 3,488 outstanding NCIC entries. This relatively low rate attests to the accuracy of the NCIC files.

State Police investigative and arrest activities for criminal offenses remained relatively stable. Investigative reports received totalled 17,190, up 1.4% over the previous period. Arrest reports received decreased by a total of 15 to 3,024.

Court disposition reports received increased by 5.8% to 10,994.

The statewide warrant holding system continues to be quite active. This system, administered by VCIC and using designated geographically located holding stations, has greatly improved our ability to control and serve outstanding warrants, and this ability will be further enhanced by the computer program previously mentioned. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine (3,139) addition and deletion transactions occurred in the warrant system during FY 1982, an increase of 17.9% over FY 1981. The outstanding warrant file grew from 1,564 on July 1, 1981 to 1,877 on July 1, 1982, an increase of 20%.

Mugshots received increased substantially to 5,131 during FY 1982. This increase of 28% is attributable mainly to an increase in State Police photographs, with the Department of Corrections showing a minor increase. The State Police photographic increase is believed to have occurred because cameras are more readily available to the officer, and increased Laboratory production.

Fingerprints received, however, dropped 38% to 4,418 submissions. This primarily occurred as the result of the FBI refusal to process most applicant cards for a one year period while they attempted to catch up on a fingerprint classifying backlog. Fingerprints received from other police agencies did drop, however, from 843 to 591. Of equal concern, however, is the large percentage of unclassifiable impressions received from all contributors, including the State Police. Once again we are proposing in-service training and increased supervisory review to combat the high percentage of unclassifiable impressions received.

Two hundred and thirty (230) court ordered record expungements were completed during the fiscal year along with six (6) Governor's pardons. Another 237 records were purged as the result of cases transferred from adult to juvenile court.

Some 26,000 latent field investigation reports were brought in from our field stations for review and destruction. A copy of each report is microfilmed before its destruction. This process was 75% completed during the reporting period.

During this fiscal year, a new microfilm jacket loader was purchased and funding obtained in FY 1983's budget to replace our

microfilm camera and reader/printer. This new equipment will speed the microfilming process considerably.

Throughout this reporting period, two temporary clerks were employed to meet work demands. Approval was obtained in FY 1983's budget to employ two permanent employees to maintain this level of staffing and to perform dispatcher tasks required by our relocation to Waterbury. Additionally, we reallocated a vacant position within our Administrative Division to that of an Agency Automated Systems Specialist to aid us in implementing the computer based law enforcement reporting system and for other computer related duties.

## TRAINING AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Training and Community Relations Unit has three primary missions: (a) to recruit applicants and administer the recruit examination process; (b) to assure State Police officers receive sufficient basic and in-service training and to maintain appropriate training records; (c) to develop and coordinate the presentation of community relations programs.

Recruitment is a continuing process while the administration of our examination process is limited to the six month period of July through December. One thousand and thirty-four (1,034) inquiries for Trooper positions were received with 29 applicants successfully completing the examination process. Of the 29 applicants placed on the hiring roster, 12 were hired during this reporting period.

Basic training for troopers is obtained through the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council while we provide them with an advanced basic training program to meet needs specific to our employ.

In-service training continues to demand much of our staff time and that of our officers. In an attempt to minimize travel related to training, we continue, whenever possible, to bring the instructor to the students. As an example, firearms qualification now occurs within the station area to which the officer is assigned.

Basic and In-service Training within Vermont for the State Police consumed 26,796 hours during this fiscal year in some 75 program areas. Out of state training totaled some 3,214 hours of specialized training in 55 program areas. In total, these figures will show that the average

officer receives in excess of 100 hours of instruction annually - well above the Council mandate of 25 hours per year. Officers do not all receive the same amount of training - recruits in their first year of service and others who specialize in specific police areas would routinely receive a greater percentage of training. Recruits for example, receive over 600 hours of basic training in their first year of service.

State Police officers provided over 700 hours of classroom instruction to other police agencies. Five Hundred and Fifty (550) of these hours were presented at Training Council sponsored programs. These statistics do not include instructor preparation time or travel time.

A Trooper/Coach program was developed during this fiscal year to be implemented in Fiscal Year 1983. This program entails the identifying of specific officers to guide and evaluate the recruit for a period of time beyond his formal instruction. Officers to perform as coaches are identified based upon their experience, personal performance and ability to instruct.

Research has been conducted and a recommendation made to purchase video recording and displaying equipment for use in in-service training. Cassette tapes would be developed for specific training needs and the tapes would then be made available at our field stations for either group or individual training sessions. This is a progressive program modeled after other State Police agency programs and would minimize the difficulties inherent to our geographical distribution and work schedules.

Community Relations activities continued with both Field Force and Criminal Division personnel contributing considerably to our success. Nine hundred and fourteen (914) programs, all containing personal and/or property safety messages, were provided our audiences which range from young school children to senior citizens. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty (2,960) manhours were devoted to the presentation of these programs.

Highway Safety was the theme of our displays at the Champlain Valley and Rutland fairs with emphasis on the Alco-Sensor. This device was viewed with real interest by all, especially those imbibing before visiting our display. As usual, Monty, our 1947 Ford cruiser, was a big hit with people of all ages.

Five School Safety Patrol picnics were hosted by the Community Relations Division at Lyndonville, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Essex Junction and Montpelier in May. The 1,500 children attending consumed 3,500 hot dogs which were washed down with a relative number of milks and Cokes. Topping off the picnic was ice cream. Department members kept busy refereeing softball games and tug-of-war contests at this annual program of thanks for these safety minded children.

Two new 16mm projectors were purchased for use by St. Albans and Bethel Station personnel. Several new films were purchased with "Room To Live", a seat belt film, being so well received that a second copy was purchased. Both copies of this excellent film are in constant use throughout the State.

The Community Relations section assisted in the production of the "Bill Alsup" Highway Safety announcements which are being shown

on all Vermont television stations. Copies of these tapes have also been provided to four (4) New York and one (1) Maine television stations which broadcast in Vermont. These excellent tapes are receiving considerable play and feedback is positive.